

## HURT BY TRAIN

THREE MEN STRUCK AND SERIOUSLY INJURED BY WEST BOUND TRAIN

## WHILE AT BOURBON

Tom Sloan, Warsaw; Frank Mills, Plymouth; Geo. Rodibaugh, Milford. All Will Recover.

Three men, Thomas Sloan of Warsaw, Frank Mills of this city, and Geo. Rodibaugh of Milford, who had been attending the county fair at Bourbon, were more or less seriously injured by being struck by No. 19, a west bound train on the Pennsylvania railroad, due in this city at 6:50, Thursday evening.

These men with about fifteen hundred others had gone to the station at Bourbon, and were waiting their trains. The crowd at the depot was a jam. The platform on both sides of the tracks were crowded to the extremity of the curb. These men were sitting together on the edge of the platform, on the north side of the track, talking. Later they arose, standing on the curb.

The dense crowd made it almost impossible to force a way through and no one was conscious of an approaching train. Suddenly some one shouted, "Look out, for the train!" All three were struck before they could make a move.

Thomas Sloan, aged 24 years, has a wife and infant child, residing at Warsaw, and was the most seriously injured. He was unconscious when picked up, and was carried into the Colonial hotel. Upon examination by Dr. Harris, of Bourbon, it was found that the left arm was broken in three places, three ribs were fractured, and he suffered a bad scalp wound. It was supposed at first that the skull was fractured, but later developed otherwise. Mr. Sloan is a teamster for the Indiana Poultry Co. at Warsaw. He was taken to Warsaw early Friday morning, and is reported as resting easily today, and will recover. He was able to give an account of the accident, to the best of his remembrance today.

Geo. Rodibaugh of Milford, was the second man struck. His left arm was broken and badly cut. He returned to his home Thursday night. Frank Mills of East Laporte street, this city, aged 43, married, a mason and plasterer, was knocked unconscious.

Mr. Mills says that just as someone shouted, his hat was blown from his head, he stooped toward the west to recover it, and was struck. This is all that he can remember, until he regained consciousness in a nearby drug store. Mr. Mills states that he heard no bell nor whistle and did not know what struck him. It is fortunate for Mr. Mills that he started toward the west for his hat, or he would have been more seriously injured. As it is he has no broken bones, but is badly bruised, on the left arm, back and head.

## Smallpox at Kendallville.

During the Kendallville fair Mr. Sidney Bryant, wife and child came from their home at Elkhart to visit with Mrs. Bryant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pearly Moon, at Kendallville. At the time they were there he became sick and it was reported to be smallpox and before the health officers could put him under quarantine he escaped back to Elkhart. This was just two weeks and it was reported to the health officers that Kendallville had three cases of the dread disease. The victims are Mr. Pearly Moon, his wife and granddaughter, one of the Bryant children. They have been put under strict quarantine, and all the necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, so that it is not probable that the disease will spread, but to make sure of this Dr. Conyer, the health officer, thinks the people ought to be vaccinated.

## Cooking Potatoes Explode.

While Mrs. Herbert Rowe of No. 506 West Beardsley avenue, Elkhart, was preparing supper on Thursday evening she was severely burned on one hand through a peculiar occurrence—two of the sweet potatoes which were cooking exploded, and one was hurled as high as the ceiling and the other was thrown across the room. It is assumed that an unusual amount of moisture in the potatoes was suddenly converted into steam and did not find ready outlet through the tough skin, until the accumulated power burst them simultaneously. Mr. Rowe applied home remedies to his wife's injured hand.

## Boosting Catalogue Houses.

The public should join hands with the express companies against the project for a parcels post. The small dealer is interested in its defeat, for it will put into the hands of catalogue houses the power that is complained of in the Standard Oil Co., the power to crush competition. The patrons of these stores should oppose it because they pay higher prices for the same quality of goods than the local merchant sells, and generally give inferior goods but charge the same. A parcels post will be a misfortune to the buying public, to the small merchant, but a big boost to the catalogue houses.

## THE FACE AS A REFLEX

Of One's Character and Disposition.

The face is an exact map of the character and disposition behind it," says a man who has devoted years to studying human nature. "There is an elaborate classification of eyes. Among the dark deductions is the dictum that dark eyes invariably indicate a strong, passionate nature, while light blue eyes show a calculating, cool and resolute character.

"Light brown eyes are signs of intelligence, fancy, fickleness in love and a rapidly fluctuating temperament. A sure indication of oratorical gift is projecting eyes, and they also betoken skill in the use of language. "A strongly developed nose is a mark of superior endowments. The owner of a big nose has more energy than the owner of a small one. The nostrils also have their significance. Large nostrils indicate courage; little ones, cowardice. Long, narrow ones show activity and bodily vigor. Broad nostrils opening toward the sides show a predilection for horses.

"Mouth and lips are full of suggestiveness. The man with the hanging underlip is apt to lack perseverance and concentration of purpose. The modest individual's lower lip is habitually pressed close against the upper lip at the center.

"The sentiment of hate causes a hard dropping of the lower lip so as to show the teeth. Persons who habitually show the teeth in this way are apt to be malevolent.

The chin and lower jawbone are important indexes of character. True love is evident in a face in which the jawbone broadens clear back to the level of the wisdom teeth. This is true both of men and women.

"The youth who seeks an amiable spirit in his sweetheart must choose a girl with gently curving lower lip and full and well-rounded chin; her eyes must be soft and brown. If he desires great constancy he must look carefully to the spread of her lower jaw. Economy is promised by a widening of the nose just above the wing of the nostrils.

"On the other hand, the young woman who desires an industrious husband should choose a man with long upper lip. If she desires even good temper in her spouse, she had best choose one with round face and curly hair."—South Bend Times.

## China Sets Down Royal Drug Users.

By an imperial decree Prince Chu-an, Prince Jui, and others in high office are suspended for their failure to give up the use of opium within the six months allowed by the decree ordering the discontinuance of the use of the drug in China. The period has been extended three months and other officers are warned that at the end of that time the decree will be strictly enforced.

The imperial ban on opium was issued on September 21 of last year and on Nov. 21 regulations were published for its enforcement. In these regulations it was laid down that officers of the government must set an example. Officers over 60 years old, whose cravings are great, were to be treated leniently, but all under that age, princes, dukes, viceroys, and Tartar generals, were instructed to inform the throne that they are willing to cease the use of the drug within a certain time.

During that time substitutes were to be allowed them, and when cured of the habit they could resume their official duties. All other officers, no matter how great their craving, were ordered to abandon the habit within six months. If unable to do so they would be allowed to retain their rank but would have to retire from office. Those who should falsely pretend to have abandoned the drug and continued to use it in secret, the decree said, would lose both rank and office.

## Victim of Mania for Wealth.

The body of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, who died in the woman's ward of the Ohio penitentiary Thursday night, was taken to Woodstock, Ont., the place of her birth, for burial. The body was accompanied by Emil Hoover, son of Mrs. Chadwick and Mrs. J. W. Weston, a sister of Woodstock, who arrived Friday. No services were held at Columbus, Ohio, and plans for the burial at Woodstock were not announced. Mrs. Weston declined to say anything about her sister's past life except that she had been possessed of a mania from childhood to acquire great wealth in some quick way. Mrs. Chadwick left a will, but it is not likely that it will be probated. Her attorney said that she had no estate, the will devising only her personal belongings.

## Postal Savings Banks.

If the establishment of a postal savings bank by the government would induce people to deposit their small savings in them instead of investing them in all sorts of oil lands where the money slips away so easily, in gold mines that produce gold for the promoter only and that without any digging, and a lot of equally false pretenses, it would be a boon to the public and would help to perpetuate the benefits of prosperity. The present fever for investment in these wild schemes is one of the most powerful destroyers of all the lasting results of eras of prosperity and material progress.

## Brother's Slayer Free; Mother Plays Dead.

Michael Casey, of Chicago, murderer of his elder brother, John Casey, was acquitted by a jury in Judge Keston's court Wednesday. A dramatic recital by Mrs. Margaret Brennan, the mother of the men, who denounced her dead son as a drunkard and a bully and showed on her face the marks of his brutality, won the freedom of the younger brother, for whom the state had demanded the death penalty.

Mrs. Brennan first told the story of the death struggle of the men in the parlor of her home, last May. Then she was asked to describe the dead man's character. In a voice scarcely audible she told of many quarrels of her sons. "John was big and strong and always bullied his brother," she said. "He could beat him, and often did. Often he came home drunk and would demand money of me. If he didn't get it he would strike me."

"Had he struck you recently?" queried Attorney Bowen. The aged woman faced the jurors and threw back her heavy veil. Stamped vividly across the forehead and down into her wrinkled cheek was the mark of a recently healed scar.

"He struck me across the face with an iron bar from this very talking machine they were quarreling about," she said. "The doctor took eight stitches in the wound. Another time he knocked me down and kicked me, breaking three of my ribs. He left me unconscious all night without calling a doctor."

The prisoner smiled placidly as the mother told the story. A severe cross-examination by Assistant State's Attorney Short could not shake her testimony.

She corroborated the story of the prisoner, who testified that his brother had attacked him with a knife, by declaring she found a pearl-handled knife on the stairs leading to the physician's office where the dying man was taken.

The defendant testified that he frequently had been assaulted by his elder brother.

"One night he sat outside my bedroom door all night with a shotgun, swearing he would kill me when I came out," he said. "When he fell asleep I sneaked out and got away." He told the story of the killing and admitted unconcernedly that he had gone to a near by saloon for a pair of beer a few minutes after slaying the throat of his brother.

Casey repudiated the first story of the murder as told by him to the police officials in the West Chicago avenue station. He said he had been frightened by the presence of many policemen and their volleys of questions.

In his speech to the jury the assistant state's attorney declared that the mother had willingly maligned the character of her dead son to save the living boy from the gallows or the penitentiary. He declared that the defendant had been the aggressor in all the brawls and that the victim had been unarmed when attacked.

## Emperor-King's Life Draws Near its End.

Friday night was a critical one for Francis Joseph, the aged emperor-king of Austria-Hungary. His majesty's physicians are visibly becoming more anxious.

The fever which has lasted ten days seems to have exhausted the wonderfully trained system of the monarch, and the symptoms of inflammation of the lungs are growing. Five times during the course of the day Friday the emperor remained for half an hour in a state of almost complete apathy, while at other times he was in a state of somnolence.

Depression has taken hold of his majesty's entourage, and he is watched with the greatest anxiety. His attendants are two old and reliable valets who have served him for many years.

The doctors are doing everything in their power to prevent more serious complications. There is in circulation at Vienna, a rumor, which, however, lacks confirmation, that the emperor is suffering from a disease of the lungs and a thickening of the walls of the arteries.

In obedience to the orders of his physicians the aged monarch refrains from conversation almost entirely and receives no one, not even the Archduke Ferdinand, the heir apparent to the throne.

## Geronimo Will Preach Peace.

Geronimo, the famous Apache, a prisoner of war, accompanied by his eighth wife and his daughter, passed through Tulsa, I. T., Saturday en route to Collinsville, where he is to be the guest of honor at the last Indian war dance and powwow which the government will permit. Through his interpreter Geronimo said:

"The celebration at Collinsville is a religious rite and not a bloodthirsty affair. The spirit father in the clouds has sent a message to all Indians, and I will deliver it to them while the dance goes on. "I have made peace with my master and my theme is to lead my people safely across the broad field of peace to eternal happiness. I am no longer an old Apache warrior who killed and scalped white men merely for pleasure, but an old man, full of sorrow and regrets."

## KURTZ GUILTY.

Nearly All the Charges Made by the Prosecution are Sustained.

The jury in the disbarment proceedings against former Prosecuting Attorney George A. Kurtz Friday afternoon returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty of all the specifications set forth by the prosecution excepting on the Barr-Pillar murder case, where Judge Vail of South Bend, instructed for the defendant, and all the delinquent dog tax cases, which the jury holds the prosecution failed to sustain.

There were 34 specifications set forth all of which the jury had to answer. This sustains the Nemeth divorce, the Pinkerton, "Red Austin," slot machine, gambling and house of ill fame protection cases.

Kurtz was not in court when the verdict was rendered.

The jury got the case at 9:15 o'clock Thursday night, about 45 minutes after arguments were completed.

Hon. C. P. Drummond made the closing argument for the defense and was followed by W. G. Crabill, who closed for the state. During his remarks Mr. Drummond stated that he was attorney for "Red" Austin and confessed that he did not expect him to return to South Bend after released on bail. Mr. Crabill seized upon this admission to make the point that possibly it might be construed that Mr. Drummond had violated his duties as an attorney.

Both Messrs. Drummond and Crabill made strong pleas for their respective sides and were closely followed both by jurors and the audience throughout the hour and a half time each consumed.

An appeal will be taken to the higher court should a new trial be refused.

## Insane Man Recovered.

Perry Smith of Akron, O., who was put in jail Thursday night, has recovered from his temporary insanity, or delirium tremens rather, and is again in his right mind. For the first couple of days, he gave Sheriff Voreis plenty of trouble. One of the women's cells, in which he was at first lodged, he completely demolished, with a piece of lead pipe, tearing down the bath and plaster, and making the room appear to have been struck by a cyclone.

## COUNCIL MEETING

The common council met in regular session Monday evening with all members present.

Request of L. J. Hess to pile building material on street, in front of Sears' block, was granted.

J. N. Wilson was given permission to pile dirt, on street, in front of old Bender property on Center street, also to tap sewer.

Permission of George Protsman to tap Walnut street sewer was granted.

Permission was given to J. M. Herman to pile building material in front of his residence.

The superintendent of water works reported that the first well had been located, and that the derrick was now being used on second well.

Street commissioner report was received and placed on file.

Committee on accounts and stationary reported bills to the amount of \$1886.39, which were allowed by the council.

Committee on finance then reported:

Cash on hand.....\$ 859.15  
Bills allowed.....1886.39

An ordinance providing that bonds be issued for the payment of \$201.48 balance due on the Thayer street sewer was passed, also an ordinance providing for the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$378.49, balance due on sidewalk construction.

The matter of a watchman, at the Pennsylvania crossing on Fifth street, was brought up. City attorney Hess stated that an ordinance had been passed in 1896 which required a watchman at that crossing. Thereupon the city marshal was instructed to serve a thirty day notice on the railroad company.

Attorney Hess then suggested that the city needed a publication of ordinances passed between the year 1896 and the present time. Council took the matter under consideration.

It was announced that the street signs are here. Street commissioner Herman was ordered to erect the same, under the supervision of committee.

Councilman McCoy stated that A. R. Underwood was very desirous of being released from his position as superintendent of water works, and upon his motion the resignation of Mr. Underwood was accepted. The name of Harry Armstrong was placed in nomination as his successor. Upon balloting Mr. Armstrong was elected to the position.

## Killed Man for \$235.

John Gerichs, the murderer of Curtis Gilmore, was apprehended at Princeton and returned to Evansville, where he was taken to the county jail. He confessed to Chief Detective Davis and admitted that he robbed Gilmore of \$235. He will be taken to Henderson, Ky., for a preliminary hearing. The murder was committed in a park opposite the city.

## Banker Walsh To Be Tried.

John R. Walsh, for many years one of the most influential men in Chicago finance and business, will be placed on trial in the federal court next week for alleged misapplication of banking funds, which resulted in the wrecking of the Chicago National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company and the Home Savings Bank. It is expected that the prosecution of the former banker and millionaire will be vigorously pushed. The attitude of the federal authorities was made manifest by the recent statement of Attorney General Bonaparte that the government intended to prosecute offending bankers as vigorously as violators of other laws.

That Walsh will put up a hard fight against conviction goes without saying among all those acquainted with the man and his career. Even his most bitter enemies give him credit for being a good fighter. The fact that, at seventy years of age, with his fortune ruined, his banks wiped out of existence and with criminal charges hanging over his head, he has succeeded in completing the railroad that brought about his downfall, securing for it an entrance into Chicago in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, shows the fighting qualities of the man.

It is a Chicago belief that John R. Walsh would rather fight than exist quietly. Certain it is that his entire career from the day he landed in Chicago as an immigrant boy has been one constant fight. He began selling newspapers at 10 years of age. Soon he had a news stand and in the course of time he extended the trade and added stocks of stationery and sporting goods. In 1861 he acquired a book and news store on one of the best corners of the city. From retailing he branched out into wholesaling. He was the largest distributor of goods in town, and from the town he extended his territory to include all Illinois, and then Indiana, and then, with his Western News Company of New York, all the Middle West. This company was absorbed by the American News Company of New York.

Having obtained a considerable fortune, he was prepared for other ventures. He invested in the Chicago Inter Ocean, became a director in the National Bank of Illinois, founded the Chicago National Bank in 1882, sold his interest in the Inter Ocean to H. H. Kohliat, purchased the Chicago Herald, started the Chronicle as a Democratic organ, disposed of the Herald and of its even-ting edition, the Post, meantime multiplying his interests in other banks, in politics, coal contracts, gas companies, traction, quarries, baseball, and so on.

He backed the Chicago base ball club, the league organization in the days of Spalding and Hart, and was one of the leading spirits in the Washington Park club. The failure of the National Bank of Illinois in 1898, a catastrophe which may have laid at Walsh's doors, enabled him to take over a large part of the deposits. Up to this point in his career he had apparently succeeded in everything he had undertaken. He was unyielding and his temperament thoroughly pugnacious. He never forgot or forgave an enemy, but he usually broke him.

The turning point came when some years ago he acquired the great stone quarry at Bedford, Ind., and developed the insignificant Southern Indiana railroad to bring his stone products to market. Incidentally he desired to get even with the Monon railroad, and in the course of his fight he developed the ambition to throw a trunk line from Pittsburg to Kansas City.

Early in December, 1905, the crash came. The doors of the three Walsh banks were closed, and announcement was made that his liabilities amounted to \$12,000,000. The Chicago Clearing House Association stepped in and saved the depositors from loss. Walsh was accused of using the people's money to promote his railroad. Comptroller Ridgely stated at the time that civil, but not criminal proceedings, would be brought against the banker. But later the matter was brought before the federal grand jury and Mr. Walsh was indicted criminally. He was charged among other things with misapplication of funds by means of "memo" notes, and with falsifying bank statements. For two years John S. Miller the famous defender of the Standard Oil company, has fought every inch of the ground to keep Walsh from trial. But after months of delay and unavailing motions to quash, to give a bill of particulars, to annul, the former banker will next week be called to the bar of justice to answer for his alleged misdeeds. His defense, it is understood, will be largely a technical one.

## To Make Two Counties Dry.

The temperance forces declare that they will not cease their fight against the saloons until all in Elkhart and Kosciusko counties have been closed. The battle is nearly won in Kosciusko county, but only begun in Elkhart. When Lou Tracy, of Elkhart City, proprietor of the Standard Hotel, attempted to obtain a license Monday before the County Commissioners, the Anti-Saloon League had a remonstrance and attorneys in court, Mr. Tracy, by his attorneys, withdrew his application.

## SUPT. UNDERWOOD RESIGNS.

Harry A. Armstrong Appointed as His Successor.

A couple of weeks ago, Superintendent of Water Works A. R. Underwood, handed his resignation to the city council. Mr. Underwood gave as his reasons, that his newspaper business required all of his time, and that the salary of \$200 per year, would not recompense the time that he lost in that way. He asked to be released as soon as possible.

Monday evening his resignation was accepted by the council, and Harry A. Armstrong was appointed as his successor.

Mr. Underwood has filled the position as superintendent since March 1905, and had held the position previous to that time. He has shown himself an expert engineer, and under his management netted the city a nice profit, from the supply of water. Under his supervision, the new air lift has been installed, almost half of the wooden water mains in the city were replaced by iron, and a number of new wells driven and equipped. The city loses a good superintendent in Mr. Underwood. His successor, Harry Armstrong is a skillful mechanic himself, and will no doubt continue the good work, so well carried on by Mr. Underwood.

## Secretary Taft Will Speak to the Filipinos.

The first Philippine Assembly will open this week. Secretary Taft will be present at the first session, and because of this fact the event is looked forward to with great interest. The contending political factions are showing activity, and at the caucus recently held the first brush occurred over a motion to have the assembly proceedings opened with prayer. This was defeated by one vote, on the ground that affairs of church and state should be kept distinct.

The action of the assembly on questions relating to the political future of the Philippines is expected to be determined largely by the opinion expressed by Secretary Taft in his address opening the session. This is the view held by Filipinos, as well as Americans. The latter are generally in favor of a specific pronouncement on Philippine policy. The course of legislative action will depend mainly on the result of the fight of the Gomez radicals for control of the National party.

The Nationalists, when united, exercise controlling influence, but their internal divisions give the progressive Independents the balance of power. It is not likely that party spirit will play a great part in the assembly's affairs, owing to the personal differences within the parties.

Guerrero, one of the native leaders of Manila, backs Gomez in his promise to aid in the repeal of the drastic sedition laws. If this repeal is carried through the other radical measures probably will follow. The conservative element declares against any extreme legislation, and the better class of politicians favor an ultra-conservative course.

The indications are that Manuel Quezon will be the successful candidate for speaker. He is believed to be favorably regarded at Washington, and his election gives assurance that no resolution for the independence of the Philippines will be considered. Quezon is one of the two delegates from Tayabas. He is a lawyer, and in the last insurrection was a major in the Filipino army.

## New Question Under the Blind Tiger Law.

Whether or not the sale of a stomach bitters preparation which contains mostly whisky can be construed a violation of the blind tiger law depends on prosecution and grand jury investigation. The case grows out of the death at Kennard, near New-castle, last Friday of Albert Muse, who was killed while attempting to board a Big Four freight train. When Muse's body was picked up along the track his pockets contained several empty bottles and a full one, all labeled "stomach bitters." Evidence has been obtained which makes it conclusive that Muse was intoxicated when he met his death.

It is charged that the principal ingredient of the bitters is whisky, and that many people drink the stuff for the whisky it contains. Coroner Hiatt is still investigating the matter and is trying to ascertain if the sale of this preparation is a violation of the blind tiger law. The grand jury will investigate the matter on the recommendation of Coroner Hiatt. The bitters are prepaid and sold by a Kennard druggist.

## Limburger at Concert.

When an audience sat down to listen to the strains of the Crescent brass band, at Huntington Long Island, everybody agreed that the music was not only beautiful but moving.

The criticism was made known to the players, who went at their second number with the ardor that is born of high praise. Presently they began to believe that their music must be very moving indeed, for, to their dismay, every one seemed to be going out.

Every handsman, when he stopped playing, discovered that he had a piece of limburger cheese in his pocket—he couldn't help discover it once his mind was off his music.

## SMALL HISSED IN MEETING.

Denounces President as Traitor to Cause and Pleads for Finish Fight.

Charged with duplicity, hissed by the men whom he has been leading in the great telegraphers' strike, branded traitor to the cause of union labor, President Small of the national organization was asked to resign at a meeting of the New York local Sunday. He quit the hall followed by shouts of "Resign."

The meeting was called to vote upon the proposition to call off the strike and developed into one of the hottest sessions ever held by a New York labor organization. The strikers voted unanimously to remain out and continue the fight indefinitely.

The breach between Daniel Russell, the strategist, and President Small was widened when Russell bitterly denounced the leader. At the conclusion of Small's speech, outlining the financial crisis confronting the organization, Mr. Russell arose and fairly howled charges at the leader.

Other speakers followed in a similar vein, after which the resolutions declaring that the strike be continued and calling upon the national executive committee to remit at once \$3,000, the New York local's share in the general treasury, were adopted. The meeting was characterized by bitter exchanges between President Small and the other speakers.

National President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and his suggestion that a vote be taken on the question of calling off the strike were repudiated by members of the Chicago local union at a meeting Sunday afternoon. A resolution that the strike be continued was unanimously adopted.

## Wellman Steamer Lost.

The arctic steamer Frithjof, which accompanied Walter Wellman's expedition to Spitzbergen, was lost off Cape Langerne, Iceland, October 5. The captain and fifteen of her crew were drowned. The engineer clung to a plank, on which he drifted ashore.

The Frithjof was homeward bound for Norway, having been damaged by ice, and was unable to withstand a storm which she encountered off Cape Langerne.

## INQUEST COMPLETED

A rigid investigation has been conducted by Coroner Kizer in hope of placing the blame for the fatal wreck at Bourbon last Monday where it should be. Six witnesses—C. S. Bonter, J. Perkins, O. T. Peterson, J. P. Haley, Daniel Shepley and Hess—were examined by the coroner at Bourbon. O. F. Peterson said that he was engineer on east-bound extra Pennsylvania train No. 7475 on the day of the accident; that on arrival at Inwood he received a white, or clear, block, which gave him a right over the track between Inwood and Bourbon. "There were three of us in the cab," said Peterson, "my fireman and head brakeman. I passed Inwood at 4:25 o'clock in the morning and proceeded to Bourbon, expecting to find no obstruction, but as I near Bourbon I saw red lights but I did not take them for the rear end of a caboose. The block at Bourbon showed white, which is a proceed signal. When about eighteen car lengths from the caboose I saw a flagman, and I did all that I could to prevent a collision with my locomotive extra No. 7562, but my locomotive crashed into the caboose, killing Conductor William F. Koontz, of Ft. Wayne, injuring W. F. Spencer, A. M. Slagle, George Eck and C. H. Conley, and damaging several cars. I did not hear any torpedoes explode."

The testimony of Engineer Peterson was corroborated by the other men who were with him. Coroner Kizer spent much of his time Friday at Inwood, where he took the testimony of Operator Miller, who was formerly employed in the Pennsylvania tower in Warsaw and subsequently in the tower two miles west of the city.

There is considerable speculation to what the coroner's verdict will be, but it is understood that he will go so far as to make the recommendations which may cause the state's attorney of Marshall county to act. Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad company ordered a test made on the road at the point where the wreck occurred to demonstrate just how the lights on a caboose would be seen by a train coming from the west. A string of cars were taken to Bourbon Wednesday evening and an engine was sent out over the line. The result was made known to the other officials of the company at Fort Wayne.

## Terre Haute-Port Wayne Row.

The city school board of Terre Haute Wednesday got a mandamus writ against State Superintendent of Schools Cotton because he took a census of the city's school population through his own enumeration and showed 4,000 fewer names than the board's census. The law requires that a remuneration be made by the official, however, acted on the protest of Fort Wayne, which was surpassed by Terre Haute on the board census and its superintendent displaced on the state board of education.

## CITIZENS MEET.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE PROPOSED ELECTRIC ROAD.

## S. S. PERLEY PRESENT

Committee Will Make Further Effort to Raise the Necessary Sum to Insure the Road.

The railroad meeting Friday night did not have a large attendance, but the greater number of those present were zealous advocates of the road. President Perley, of South Bend, was present, and spoke at length upon the proposition of the company and answered many questions bearing on different phases of the proposed line. Mr. Perley is evidently an experienced railroad builder and financier, and knows just what he wants, and how he wants it. He stated that the amount of subscriptions desired from Plymouth and the county were for current expenses of construction. The money was wanted for immediate use to furnish material and to lay the tracks. Subscriptions made on condition of the completion of the road were not what the company wanted. The road once built would not, he said, want any money; it would make its own money then. It would take \$25,000 to lay the track within the corporate lines of Plymouth, and the money must be available upon the order of the construction engineer for material and labor as the work progressed.

Mr. Perley said the proposed route would be through Argos, north